

COUNTY OF STIRLING

County Education Authority

. *Nineteenth* .

ANNUAL REPORT

on

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF
SCHOOL CHILDREN

by

T. ADAM, M.A., M.D., D.P.H. (CAMB.)

Chief School Medical Officer

YEAR 1928-29



EDUCATION AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY OF STIRLING.

MEDICAL INSPECTION STAFF.

School Medical Officer—

THOMAS ADAM, M.A., M.D., D.P.H. (Camb.)

Assistant Medical Officers—

JOHN S. FINDLAY, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.

MARGARET T. RUTHERFORD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*J. CRAIG LINDSAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*CHARLES M. WHITEFORD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Nurses—

MARGARET ADAM.

RUTH M. DOUGHTY.

JESSIE M. HOPKINS.

FLORA M'INNES.

Clerks—

MARGARET NICOL.

MARGARET GALLOWAY (Dental Clinic).

PATRICIA ROBERTSON (Dental Clinic).

Oculist (part-time)—

JOHN GILCHRIST, M.D., 2 Somerset Place, Charing
Cross, Glasgow.

Dentists—

ANDREW P. M. M'QUEEN, L.D.S., Science and Art School,
Falkirk.

JOSEPH SHEARMAN, L.D.S., County Buildings, Stirling.

JAMES W. SOMERVILLE, L.D.S., R.C.S. (part-time), 4
Viewfield Place, Stirling.

*Dr Lindsay resigned on 15th April and Dr. Whiteford
joined the Staff on 15th June.

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EDUCATION AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY OF STIRLING.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT on MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1928-29.

COUNTY BUILDINGS, STIRLING.

The present Report on the MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN in Stirlingshire is for the period from 1st August, 1928, to 31st July, 1929.

There was only one change in the School Medical Inspection Staff owing to the appointment of Dr. Lindsay to the County Health Department of Hampshire. Dr. Lindsay left here on 15th April, and unfortunately his successor, Dr. Whiteford, was only able to take up his duties on the 15th June, so that for two full months we were short of the services of one medical assistant. Dr. Lindsay also was off duty owing to illness for some time.

There was another incident which tended to hinder the routine work. During the winter for some weeks the Staff were mostly employed examining and reporting upon necessitous children in connection with requests for boots and clothing.

The result was that a few schools were unable to be visited a second time during the year.

The number of Schools in the County coming under the Scheme of Medical Inspection is 91, the number of children on the Register being 28,254, and the average attendance 25,348.

The following is a note of the number of visits paid to Schools for systematic examination, in accordance with the Scheme of Medical Inspection :—

Dr. Findlay, ...	...	...	199
Dr. Rutherford,	...	...	230
Dr. Lindsay, }	...	...	121
Dr. Whiteford, }			

550

The number of special visits to Schools for purposes other than routine inspection was :—

Dr. Findlay, ...	...	...	19
Dr. Rutherford,	...	...	23
Dr. Lindsay, }	...	...	12
Dr. Whiteford, }			
			—
			54

DEFECTIVE AND INVALID CHILDREN.—The Special Schools or Classes for Defective Children will be dealt with at a later part of the Report.

DIARY SHEETS.—From the Diary Sheets made out fortnightly by the Assistant Medical Officers, the following table has been prepared showing the number of routine and non-routine examinations made throughout the year, together with the total time occupied and the average time taken to the examination of each child.

SUMMARY OF DIARY SHEETS.

Inspector	Routine Examination	Non-Routine Examination	Time Occupied	
			Hrs.	Mins.
Dr. J. S. Findlay ...	2740	610	460	30
Dr. M. T. Rutherford	3888	673	564	20
Dr. J. C. Lindsay }	1981	388	266	50
Dr. C. M. Whiteford }				
Total	8609	1671	1291	40

Average number of children examined per hour—8.

Average time taken to examination of each child—7.5 minutes.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF SCHOOLS.—During the year under review nothing of any importance had to be brought to the notice of Mr. Malcolm, Master of Works.

SCHOOL PLAYGROUNDS.—These remain much the same as when last reported upon. The Education Authority are well aware of the conditions. To surface the playgrounds properly would be a big undertaking and it is simply a question of the expense.

At the opening of the new Advanced Division School at the Riverside, Stirling, I was much struck with the emphasis placed by Sir George Macdonald on the importance of ample provision being made in the way of open spaces where boys and girls may indulge their love of games and so help to develop their physique. Sir George hoped sincerely that the provision of such open spaces would be kept in view and that both in Stirling and throughout the country generally the wise policy

of fostering physical education would be consistently and successfully followed.

SCHOOL CLOSURE.—Throughout the year it was only found necessary to close Class II of the Infant Department of Bannockburn R.C. School, and that for a short time, on account of measles.

FIRST AID APPLIANCES FOR USE IN SCHOOLS.—A stock of these appliances is kept at the County Buildings and from time to time Head Teachers apply to have their supply renewed. The dressings are extremely useful in the case of minor accidents which happen so frequently among school children.

ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.—Full details of the Scheme of School Medical Inspection have been given in former Reports, and of how the various Staffs are co-ordinated. Each of the combining Authorities is kept in close touch with the part of the work in which it is specially interested, and quarterly reports are submitted to the Education Authority.

ATTENDANCE OF PARENTS AT MEDICAL INSPECTION.—The percentage of parents at the Medical Inspection of the children was 28.04. In last Report the percentage was 23.3, so that a very pleasing increase has to be recorded this year. It is of the utmost importance in many cases that the parents should be present to get first-hand knowledge of the conditions found on medical examination.

The total numbers of children examined at the various age groups during the year were:—

5 year old boys,	...	...	1557
5 year old girls,	...	...	1495
9 year old boys,	...	...	1418
9 year old girls,	...	...	1436
13 year old boys,	...	...	1321
13 year old girls,	...	...	1203
16 year old boys,	...	...	108
16 year old girls,	...	...	71
<hr/>			
Total,	...	...	8609
Special Cases, number examined,			1671
<hr/>			
Total number of children			
examined,	...	...	10,280
<hr/>			

The number of children examined last year was 10,457.

Including the Special Cases as before, the total number of children medically examined is approximately one-third of the School population.

Number of Children Examined				Number of Notices Sent	
Routine Inspection	...	...	8,609	898	10.4%
Special Cases examined for defects			1,671	272	
Total	...	...	10,280	1170	

In connection with the 8609 children examined in routine inspection, 898 notices were sent to parents regarding some condition requiring attention, while 272 similar notices were issued in connection with the 1671 special cases.

AMELIORATION OF DEFECTS.

The following three tables show what has been accomplished in the way of amelioration with regard respectively to Defective Vision, affections other than Defective Vision and Verminous Conditions. The results are given in these tables for each Parish showing the number who have received attention either at the hands of the Oculist, Medical Attendant, or otherwise. As has been pointed out before, these cases imply a great deal of individual attention, especially on the part of the nurses, who in many cases have to make repeated visits to the homes before the desired results are obtained.

AMELIORATION TABLE—DEFECTIVE VISION.

District	No. of Children notified by School Medical Inspectors	No. of Children waiting visit of Oculist	No. of Children whose parents refused treatment or had left district	No. of Children treated by own Oculist	No. of Children for whom glasses were prescribed	No. of Children otherwise treated	No. of Children who failed to attend Clinic	No. of Visits paid by Nurses
Airth ...	8	...	1	1	3	3	...	16
Baldernock ...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	3
Balfour ...	8	...	2	1	4	...	...	21
Buchanan ...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	3
Campsie ...	39	37	...	...	...	1	...	19
Denny ...	73	29	2	...	34	3	5	219
Dunipace ...	7	...	...	...	5	2	...	19
Drymen ...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	6
Falkirk (Burgh) ...	469	137	7	20	212	43	7	578
Falkirk (Landward) ...	136	48	2	1	39	13	3	118
Fintry ...	5	...	4	...	...	1	...	6
Grangemouth (Burgh) ...	77	...	1	7	56	11	1	162
Grangemouth (Landward) ...	156	57	2	2	66	29	...	266
Gargunnoch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killearn ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Kilsyth ...	150	57	1	4	55	30	3	237
Kippen ...	7	...	...	1	4	2	...	11
Larbert ...	88	11	1	7	50	24	...	174
Logie ...	20	2	3	...	9	6	...	36
Muiravonside ...	147	50	1	6	60	29	1	256
St. Ninians ...	119	1	19	6	66	23	4	193
Stirling ...	198	51	23	12	80	20	12	235
Slamannan ...	36	8	1	2	16	9	...	62
Strathblane ...	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	4
Total ...	1755	492	71	71	764	252	36	2647

AMELIORATION TABLE (EXCLUDING DEFECTIVE VISION)

DISTRICT	TONSILS		ADENOIDS		HEART	EARS		VARIOUS		No. of children reported to Nurses	No. of defects reported to Nurses	No. of visits paid by Nurses
	Treated	Promised to get treatment	Treated	Promised to get treatment		Treated	Promised to get treatment	Treated	Promised to get treatment			
Airth ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	13	13	21
Baldernock	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	8	12	8
Balfren ...	5	4	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	11	19	14
Buchanan	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	2
Campsie ...	8	12	8	11	...	1	...	14	2	49	56	54
Denny ...	14	17	11	14	...	12	3	10	5	63	86	79
Dunipace	5	5	4	3	...	5	...	7	1	19	30	29
Drymen ...	1	5	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	7	12	8
Falkirk (Burgh)	83	37	37	28	12	35	...	102	26	542	684	203
Falkirk (Landward)	38	11	17	5	6	7	...	34	2	147	165	116
Fintry ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	2
Grangemouth (Burgh)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	10	11	14
Grangemouth (Landward)	40	25	20	12	13	16	...	57	...	134	183	167
Gargunnock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	7
Killearn ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	4	4
Kilsyth ...	16	25	16	29	...	29	7	28	...	130	150	177
Kippen ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	4
Larbert ...	36	13	24	9	...	14	...	24	2	86	116	62
Logie ...	4	2	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	10	11	12
Muiravonside	50	15	19	13	15	15	1	75	...	147	203	230
St. Ninians	13	19	1	1	...	4	2	30	5	66	75	91
Stirling ...	11	14	3	1	...	8	...	73	1	107	111	168
Slamannan	20	14	9	2	4	8	...	29	11	65	97	85
Strathblane	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	7	9	7
Total	355	230	177	141	50	161	15	513	55	1635	2060	1564

AMELIORATION TABLE—VERMINOUS CHILDREN.

District	No. of Children	No. of Visits	No. Cleansed	No. Improved
Airth	1	1	1	...
Baldernock ...	...	...	...	...
Balfron ... ..	...	...	...	...
Buchanan ... ..	...	...	...	...
Campsie	4	9	3	1
Denny	22	102	16	6
Dunipaco	7	21	3	4
Drymen ... ..	...	...	...	...
Falkirk (Burgh)	26	26	14	12
Falkirk (Landward)	8	10	4	4
Fintry	3	3	...	3
Gargunnoch ...	...	...	...	...
Grangemouth (Burgh) ...	5	5	5	...
Grangemouth (Landward)	6	10	6	...
Killearn ... ..	...	...	...	...
Kilsyth	31	97	20	11
Kippen	3	6	3	...
Larbert	4	7	4	...
Logie	4	5	3	1
Muiravonside ...	8	10	6	2
Slamannan	6	12	6	...
St. Ninians	4	8	3	1
Stirling	22	33	13	9
Strathblane ...	2	4	2	...
Total ...	166	369	112	54

The greater part of the work in connection with cases of defective vision is done by our Specialist, Dr Gilchrist, of Glasgow. Dr. Rutherford and Dr. Lindsay before he went to Hampshire also gave a proportion of their time to the work. Dr. Whiteford took up this duty when Dr. Lindsay left. As before the chief centres during the year were at the Science and Art School, Falkirk, and the East Kirk Institute, almost opposite Stirling High School. As was indicated in the last Annual Report the premises at the Old High School, Falkirk, were required for some other educational purpose but other and much more suitable accommodation was made by the School Architect, Mr. Malcolm, in the Science and Art School. These centres each serve a very wide area. Many children also go to Kilsyth Academy from the surrounding district. Lennoxtown Public School serves the population of the surrounding area but with regard to the Western District generally it is not possible to get one school to serve such a widely scattered population, so that it is found to be more convenient both for the people and for the staff for arrangements to be made for Dr. Gilchrist to make a tour of the area using certain schools as subsidiary centres.

CLOTHING.

No. of Children					No. having insufficient Clothing	No. having ragged Clothing	No. having dirty Clothing
Boys	...	...	...	4404	4	4	4
Girls	...	...	...	4205	2	3	3
Total Routine	...	..	...	8609	6	7	7
Percentages	...	...	...		·07	·08	·08
Special Cases	...	...	...		...	1	5

The foregoing table shows that of the 8609 children examined in routine inspection 6 were found to have insufficient clothing, 7 with clothing which was ragged, and 7 with clothing which was dirty. These results are very similar to last year's. The results in connection with the examination of special cases are again extremely favourable, and it is possible that they reflect the efforts which are made by the County Education Authority and Poor Law Authorities in providing clothing in certain necessitous cases.

FOOTGEAR.

No. Examined					No. with unsatisfactory footgear.
Boys	...	...	...	4404	20
Girls	...	...	...	4205	7
Total Routine	...	...	...	8609	27
Percentages	...	...	...		·31
Special Cases	...	...	...		...

From the foregoing table it will be seen that 20 boys and 7 girls in routine inspection were found to have unsatisfactory footgear. While the number is comparatively small it is four times greater than last year. It would be considerably greater still but for the efforts of the Education Authority and the Poor Law Authorities.

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

HEIGHT IN INCHES.

Average Ages		5 6/12	8 10/12	13 5/12	15 7/12
Boys	Stirlingshire	42·6	48·8	57·1	63·5
"	" 1927-28	42·1	48·7	57·5	63·8
"	Standard... ..	41·03	47·8	56·8	62·4
Average Ages		5 7/12	8 10/12	13 4/12	15 9/12
Girls	Stirlingshire	41·7	49·2	58·6	62·5
"	" 1927-28	41·7	48·2	57·5	61·9
"	Standard... ..	40·7	47·3	56·2	61·1

WEIGHT IN POUNDS (AVOIRDUPOIS).

Average Ages		5 6/12	8 10/12	13 5/12	15 7/12
Boys	Stirlingshire	42·3	55·9	85·2	115·6
"	" 1927-28	41·5	55·6	83·9	114·7
"	Standard... ..	39·9	56·7	83·2	104·0
Average Ages		5 7/12	8 10/12	13 4/12	15 9/12
Girls	Stirlingshire	41·2	55·1	87·8	115·3
"	" 1927-28	39·9	53·7	86·0	110·5
"	Standard	39·4	53·2	85·4	107·9

The above tables give the height and weight of boys and girls of various ages for the year under review and also for the preceeding year, these being compared with the standard heights and weights. The standard heights and weights have been caleulated for the average ages of the children examined. The caleulations are made from the Report of the Royal Commission on Physicall Training (Seotland), tables XVI. and XVII. of which show the average stature (without shoes) at all ages of different classes of the population of Great Britain and tables XVIII. and XIX. of which show the average weight (including eloths), at all ages of different classes of the population of Great Britain. It will be noticed generally that the figures for Stirlingshire compare somewhat favourably with the figures for great Britain as a whole, and especially is this the case in the oldest age group both with regard to height and weight.

CLEANLINESS OF HEAD AND BODY.

Number Examined	Head			Body	
	Dirty	Nits	Vermin	Dirty	Vermin
Boys 4404	7	38	10	7	7
Girls 4205	1	293	17	5	3
Total Routine ... 8609	8	331	27	12	10
Percentages	·09	3·8	·31	·14	·12
Special Cases	6	23	17	6	14

The figures for nits and vermin of the head have shown a consistent improvement from year to year and especially in the case of the girls. Although 293 girls out of 4205 examined were found with nits on their hair and 17 with actual vermin, these figures compare favourably with last year's, namely 401 and 43 respectively. These latter figures were somewhat better than the year previously. There is still, of course, room for improvement, but so far the reduction has been progressive. In the previous report 12 children were reported to have vermin on their bodies, this year the number is 10, this again indicating improvement.

CONDITION OF SKIN.

It is gratifying to find that out of 8609 children examined in routine inspection, only 2 were found with ringworm of the head as compared with 10 last year. Among the special cases brought to the notice of the medical inspectors 6 cases were found as against 12 last year. This disease is sometimes extremely intractable, persisting for months and even years in spite of treatment. There is a little increase, however, in the number of cases of impetigo. This year 16 cases have been found with scabies in routine inspection as against 14 last year, but the special cases found last year numbered 16 as against 7 this year. Since the war the prevalence of scabies has greatly decreased.

CONDITION OF SKIN.

No. Examined		HEAD			BODY			
		Ringworm	Impetigo	Others	Ringworm	Impetigo	Scabies	Others
Boys ...	... ..	1	15	11	1	37	9	49
Girls ...	... ..	1	16	15	...	41	7	39
Total Routine	... ..	2	31	26	1	78	16	88
Percentages	... ..	.02	.36	.30	.01	.91	.19	1.02
Special Cases	... ..	6	13	11	...	43	7	13

NUTRITION.

Number Examined	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Very Bad
Boys 4404	2703	1593	108	...
Girls 4205	2362	1698	145	...
Total Routine ... 8609	5065	3291	253	...
Percentages	58.8	38.3	2.9	...
Special Cases ... ..	...	...	4	...

Last year's Report indicated that the nutrition of the children examined had reached a very satisfactory level. This year the figures are very much the same, the arresting fact is that only 2.9 percent. were regarded as being below average nutrition and also that there was none whose nutrition was very bad. Of the special cases 4 were seen whose nutrition was below average as compared with 7 last year, when there was also one whose nutrition was regarded as being very bad, the child having just recovered from a long illness.

TEETH.

Number Examined	Sound	1-4 decayed	5 or more decayed	Oral Sepsis
Boys 4404	1462	1821	1121	...
Girls 4205	1431	1782	992	...
Total Routine ... 8609	2893	3603	2113	...
Percentages	33.6	41.9	24.5	...
Special Cases ... ..	...	...	...	...

Last year the percentage found with sound teeth was 31.99 as compared with 33.6 this year, and therefore showing considerable improvement. Again, 41.9 per cent. were found this year with 1-4 decayed as compared with 47.03 per cent last year, again indicating improvement. However the percentage of 5 or more decayed shows this year a slight increase over the figure for last year. Not only is the percentage greater but the actual figures are also greater in the case of children with 5 or more decayed. These, however, mostly belong to children at the earliest ages and the outstanding fact that among the older children who have had the benefit of dental care during school life the improvement is marked.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The Dental Staff is the same as reported last year and the areas in which they work are the same, Mr. Shearman being engaged mostly in the Central and Western portions of the County and Mr. M'Queen in the Eastern portion, while Mr. Somerville, the part-time dentist, is engaged among the children of Stirling Burgh.

The following three tables show the work which has been carried out by three dentists, Mr Somerville, Mr M'Queen and Mr Shearman respectively.



ANNUAL REPORT BY MR. J. SOMERVILLE, SCHOOL DENTIST,
from 31st August, 1928, to 27th June, 1929.

School.	No. of Children Inspected.	No. of Children Requiring Treatment.	No. of Children Treated.	Number of Extractions.		Number of Fillings.		Dressings.	Scalings.
				Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.		
St. Mary's R.C.,	498	424	6	12	1	...	5	...	1
Territorial,	372	308	38	130	15	...	52	11	3
Episcopal, ...	135	121	31	42	13	...	7	1	1
Primary High,	309	208	27	24	4	...	15	2	3
Allan's,	368	295	82	136	10	...	43	5	3
High,	273	181	49	5	15	...	67	2	2
Riverside,	526	392	61	47	22	...	58	10	7
Craig,	250	208	3	6	...	...	3	...	...
	2731	2137	207	402	80	...	250	31	20

Awaiting Treatment :—St. Mary's R.C. School, 38.

28 children from Territorial, 4 from Riverside and 25 from Craig, were treated by Mr. J. Shearman, and figures appear in his report.

ANNUAL REPORT by Mr. J. SHEARMAN, SCHOOL DENTIST, from 27/8/28 to 27/6/29.

School.	No. of Children Inspected.	No. of Children requiring Treatment.	No. of Children Treated.	Number of Extractions.		Number of Fillings.		Dressings.	Scalings.	Other Treatment.
				Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.			
Arnprior, ...	68	39	17	44	3	...	9	...	2	...
Auchentroig, ...	40	27	6	11	...	1	4	...	1	...
Balfron, ...	437	306	94	85	33	3	116	2	15	...
Baldernock, ...	78	48	24	56	5	4	16	1	...	...
Bannockburn, ...	1183	811	108	242	29	3	78	2	4	...
Bannockburn R.C.,	451	279	105	160	51	...	64	3	8	...
Banton, ...	53	26	...	(Outbreak of chickenpox—no treatment carried out)						
Banknock, ...	90	61	18	44	8	...	3	...	...	...
Bridge of Allan,	388	278	78	174	17	...	53	2	6	...
Buchanan, ...	87	68	34	20	19	...	38	1	8	...
Buchlyvie, ...	137	94	17	22	1	2	25	1	7	...
Burngreen, ...	4	3	3	4	...	...	7	...	...	...
Cambusbarron, ...	317	217	54	128	12	...	42	2	7	...
Campsie Glen, ...	21	16	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causewayhead, ...	235	153	49	109	13	...	27	1	5	...
Castlecary, ...	60	42	11	29	...	...	4	...	1	...
Chapelgreen, ...	93	64	19	31	11	...	6	...	...	...
Cowie, ...	677	478	79	167	32	...	56	...	6	...
Cowie R.C., ...	331	182	32	51	5	...	25	...	9	...
Denny H.G., ...	682	538	163	243	65	7	132	10	16	...
Denny R.C., ...	211	178	37	75	10	2	16	2	...	...
Dennyloanhead	173	119	34	67	5	...	17	...	...	...
Dunipace, ...	166	124	31	47	15	...	20	...	4	...
Drymen, ...	83	57	20	32	4	2	15	1	4	...
Falif, ...	525	360	110	211	38	4	54	1	9	...
Fintry, ...	81	53	10	18	2	...	1	2	...	...
Fintry, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	1	...
Gargunnoch, ...	104	65	15	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inversnald, ...	9	7	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Killearn, ...	93	67	24	31	11	...	20	...	3	...
Kilsyth, ...	1014	721	206	331	59	...	211	...	21	...
Kilsyth R.C., ...	252	191	38	80	21	...	17	...	...	...
Kippen, ...	207	117	61	108	8	1	61	3	4	...
Lennoxtown, ...	522	357	90	152	18	5	65	2	5	...
Lennoxtown R.C.,	398	240	98	223	27	2	81	4	7	...
Longcroft, ...	334	223	37	57	13	...	15	1	...	...
Milton of Campsie,	288	184	70	141	17	1	57	...	7	...
Muirland, ...	15	10	5	10	2	2	...	1	...	...
Plean, ...	657	398	83	166	23	2	42	...	2	...
Sauchie, ...	30	18	3	7	...	...	3	...	1	...
St. Ninians, ...	314	218	23	55	4	...	25	1	6	...
Strathblane, ...	136	99	29	61	11	...	14	...	2	...
Torrance, ...	193	127	37	79	9	2	22	...	1	...
West Plean, ...	36	23	4	6	3	...	1	...	1	...
Whins of Milton,	57	43	9	27	4	...	3	...	...	...
Dental Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Territorial	...	...	28	90	7	...	25	1	2	...
Riverside	...	...	4	30	...	...	1	...	...	...
Craig	...	...	25	55	5	...	13	...	...	...
Child Welfare Cases	...	...	7	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11,330	7729	2053	3842	622	45	1523	45	174	...

The table in connection with Mr. Somerville's work shows that of the 2731 children inspected in the schools in Stirling Burgh 2137 required treatment, and the number actually treated by Mr. Somerville was 297. Extractions of temporary teeth numbered 402 and of permanent teeth 80, as compared with 292 and 69 respectively last year. The number of fillings of permanent teeth was 250, a fairly large proportion of the total number treated.

At the end of the year 38 children of St. Mary's R.C. School were waiting treatment. It is also to be recorded that 28 children from the Territorial School, 4 from Riverside School and 25 from Craigs School, a total of 57, were treated by Mr. Shearman, the figures for which appear in Mr. Shearman's report.

WHOLE-TIME DENTISTS' WORK.—In the case of Mr. M'Queen and Mr. Shearman, the tables of work give the details of each school in their respective areas, as well as the totals in each case.

It will be noted that of the 9324 children inspected by Mr. M'Queen 7814 required treatment and that the number of children actually treated was only 2171. Extractions of temporary teeth numbered 3548 and of permanent teeth 800. The fillings in connection with temporary teeth were 134 and of permanent teeth 1314.

The table relating to Mr. Shearman's work shows that of the 11330 children inspected 7729 required treatment, whereas only 2053 were actually treated. The temporary teeth extracted numbered 3842 and the permanent teeth extracted numbered 622. The fillings of temporary and permanent teeth numbered respectively 45 and 1523.

Last year I called attention to the fact that a relatively small proportion of the children requiring treatment were actually presented to the School Dentists by their parents for treatment. For example in Mr. Somerville's area, if to those who were treated by Mr. Somerville be added, the 38 waiting treatment at the end of the year and the 57 actually treated by Mr. Shearman, about a fifth of those requiring treatment actually accepted it.

In Mr. M'Queen's area and Mr. Shearman's the proportion actually treated by them were a little more than a quarter of those reported as requiring treatment.

During the year I reported very fully on this matter which received a great deal of earnest consideration from the Education Authority. It was thought that the form to be signed and the procedure to be followed by people who were necessitous were of such a nature as probably to deter a large number of really deserving people from undertaking the ordeal in connection with their claim to be dealt with as necessitous. The

form of investigation for such cases has accordingly been modified and the procedure somewhat altered so that it is hoped for the future the figures indicating the number of children actually treated will approximate more and more nearly to those reported as requiring treatment.

The health of the children depends so much upon the condition of the teeth that no stone should be left unturned in the attempt to do everything for the improvement of the general dental condition. Improved health, of course, means improved attendance at school and improved educational results.

NOSE AND THROAT

Of the 8609 children examined in routine inspection 30.2 percent showed nasalscatarrh, mostly due to such ailments as common colds. The cases suffering from nasal obstruction this year are slightly lower, whereas the figures relating to adenoids and enlarged tonsils are fairly stationary.

Here I would like to take the opportunity of acknowledging the very valuable work which has been done for our school-children both at the Falkirk Infirmary and at the Stirling Royal Infirmary. The number of school-children who were operated on for adenoids and enlarged tonsils at the former Institution for the year under review was 430 and at the Stirling Infirmary 181. In these cases there is no question of the beneficial results of operation. The tendency to middle ear mischief and other catarrhal diseases of the nose and throat and respiratory passages is enormously reduced and the general health greatly improved.

This I may say is only one of the ways in which co-operation between Local Authorities of the County and those two splendid Institutions works out for the benefit of everybody.

NOSE AND THROAT.

No. Examined		Nasal Catarrh	Obstruction	Other Diseases	TONSILS		ADENOIDS		Other Diseases
					Slightly Enlarged	Markedly Enlarged	Probably Present	Present	
Boys	...	4404	41	17	600	282	121	108	...
Girls	...	1211	39	15	613	285	84	100	...
Total Routine Percentages	...	8609	80	32	1213	567	205	208	...
	...	30.2	.93	.37	14.08	6.6	2.38	2.4	...
Special Cases	...	13	36	10	87	13	19	64	...

LYMPHATIC GLANDS.

No. Examined	SUBMAXILLARY				CERVICAL			
	Palpably Enlarged	Markedly Enlarged	Suppurating	Cicatrices	Palpably Enlarged	Markedly Enlarged	Suppurating	Cicatrices
Boys	393	1	...	6	1442	5	...	6
Girls	420	1	...	8	1305	14	...	51
Total Routine	813	2	...	14	2747	19	...	57
Percentages	9.4	.02	...	.16	31.8	.22	...	.66
Special Cases	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1

LYMPHATIC GLANDS.

The foregoing table shows that 9.4 per cent of the children examined in routine inspection had submaxillary glands palpably enlarged, while the percentage of those with cervical glands palpably enlarged was 31.8. Although these figures are high they are considerably lower than were found last year. There were only two children whose submaxillary glands were markedly enlarged and 19 with cervical glands markedly enlarged. In no case were these glands found to be suppurating. It is to be noticed, however, that 14 children had cicatrices of healed submaxillary glands and 57 had cicatrices of healed cervical glands. The point with regard to these glands is that when they become chronically inflamed they are very apt to become the site of tubercular infection.

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.

No. Examined			Blepharitis	Conjunctivitis	Corneal Opacity	Strabismus	Other Diseases
Boys	...	4404	92	10	13	102	29
Girls	...	4205	92	22	8	83	12
Total Routine			184	32	21	185	41
Percentages ...			2.13	.37	.24	2.14	.48
Special Cases			35	8	8	48	16

The percentage of children in routine examination found suffering from blepharitis amounted to 2.13, while .37 per cent. suffered from conjunctivitis. As has been previously pointed out these affections in themselves usually yield to treatment, the danger being that if they are not properly treated corneal ulcers may develop. In this connection it is seen in the third column that 21 of the routine children were actually found with corneal opacity as a result of such ulcers. If these corneal opacities are in the vicinity of the pupil they may interfere seriously with vision. Children found suffering from strabismus or squint totalled 2.14 per cent. Cases of squint are seen by the School Oculist at the very earliest opportunity, because unless properly treated, such cases are very apt to become worse. I may here again point out that several children under school age were treated by the School Oculist under an arrangement between the County Child Welfare Committee and the County Education Authority.

VISUAL ACUITY.

No. Examined				Good Vision	Fair Vision	Bad Vision	One Eye Defective
Boys	...	...	4404	3581	361	332	130
Percentages	...	...	...	81.3	8.2	7.5	2.9
Girls	...	...	4205	3320	391	421	73
Percentages	...	...	...	78.9	9.3	10.0	1.7
Total Routine	...	...	8609	6901	752	753	203
Percentages	...	...	...	80.2	8.7	8.7	2.4
Special Cases	...	...	...	...	54	331	20

From the table showing the results obtained for visual acuity it is seen that 80.2 per cent. of the children had good vision, 8.7 fair vision and again 8.7 with bad vision, while 2.4 had one eye defective. The figures obtained from year to year remain wonderfully uniform, and also it will be noticed that the figures relating to the boys indicate that on the average their visual acuity is better than is that of the girls. That, of course, simply obeys the general rule.

EARS.

No. Examined				Otorrhœa	Wax	Other Diseases
Boys	...	...	4404	71	14	3
Girls	...	...	4205	60	7	11
Total Routine	...	...	8609	131	21	14
Percentages	...	...	...	1.5	2.4	1.6
Special Cases	...	...	...	68	5	2

The importance of the table showing the results from the examination of the ears is mostly in the first column headed otorrhœa. Although the percentage found with otorrhœa is only 1.5, its importance is not to be judged so much from its number as from the very serious character which the disease may assume. Otorrhœa means disease of the middle ear, and it may result in discharge from the ears more or less constant or merely from time to time resulting in greater or less impairment of hearing. What may be described as the partition between the middle ear and the brain is very thin and there is the danger that inflammation of the middle ear may

actually extend to the brain, resulting even in abscess. It is well, therefore, that all such cases should be kept under continuous observation. It may be added that otorrhoea is fairly often a sequela of measles which, as a rule, produces a catarrhal condition of the throat and naso-pharynx and the resultant inflammation extends along the Eustachian tube, setting up a chronic inflammation there. Another frequent cause is the inflamed condition of the throat so often found associated with adenoids and enlarged tonsils.

HEARING.

No. Examined				Good	Slightly Deaf	Markedly Deaf
Boys	...	...	4404	4325	34	45
Girls	...	...	4205	4117	36	52
Total Routine	...	...	8609	8442	70	97
Percentages	...	...	...	98.06	.91	1.12
Special Cases	...	...	...	...	68	20

The figures with regard to hearing are not so favourable this year, there being as many as .91 per cent. slightly deaf and 1.12 per cent. markedly deaf. It is to be hoped that the increased attention which is being given to adenoids and enlarged tonsils at the two County Infirmaries will result in a marked reduction of children with defective hearing from maimed ears.

SPEECH.

No. Examined				Defective Articulation	Stammering
Boys	...	...	4404	52	17
Girls	...	...	4205	27	4
Total Routine	...	...	8609	79	21
Percentages	...	...	...	.92	.24
Special Cases	...	...	...	10	8

Children found with defective articulation totalled .92 per cent., while stammerers totalled .24 per cent. It will be noticed again how much more favourable the figures are for the girls than for the boys. This obeys the general rule which we find from year to year.

MENTAL CONDITION.

No. Examined				Dull or Backward	Mentally Defective
Boys	...	...	4404	24	1
Girls	...	...	4205	13	1
Total Routine	...	...	8609	37	2
Percentages	...	...	...	.43	.02
Special Cases	...	...	...	34	3

The percentage of children found to be dull or backward is only .43, and of those mentally defective .02. The figures for the past two years with regard to mental condition are much more favourable than formerly, the reason being that a good many of the dull or backward children have been removed to the Special Classes at Stirling, Larbert and Kilsyth, and these children do not come under Routine Inspection. Special reports on these classes are given at a later part of this report.

HEART AND CIRCULATION.

No. Examined				Organic Disease		Functional Disease	Anæmia
				Congenital	Acquired		
Boys	...	...	4404	1	274	355	62
Girls	...	...	4205	...	238	287	87
Total Routine	...	...	8609	1	512	642	149
Percentages	...	...	...	.01	5.9	7.5	1.7
Special Cases	...	...	...	1	34	10	11

As has been formerly pointed out, acquired organic trouble in connection with the heart is often a sequela of acute infectious disease, for example, scarlet fever. It may also follow acute rheumatism or some obscure rheumatic affection often described as "growing pains." Functional trouble is of a much less serious nature resulting from some passing phase, and may entirely clear up as a result of proper treatment. From year to year I impress upon parents the great necessity for getting medical advice upon all cardiac abnormalities.

LUNGS.

No. Examined				Bronchial Catarrh	Chronic Bronchitis	Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis Suspected	Other Diseases
Boys	...	...	4404	294	1	5	13	5
Girls	...	...	4205	232	1	1	7	12
Total								
Routine	8609			526	2	6	20	17
Percentages	...			6.1	.02	.07	.23	.19
Special Cases				8	1	10	5	18

6.1 per cent. of the children in routine inspection were found to have bronchial catarrh, mostly due to common colds of a temporary nature and yielding to treatment. Only two children were found with chronic bronchitis. It is extremely necessary for common colds to receive proper treatment, otherwise they are apt to result in chronic bronchitis which again often prepares the soil for tubercular infection.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

No. Examined				Epilepsy	Chorea	Infantile Paralysis	Other Nervous Affection
Boys	...	...	4404	3	5	4	38
Girls	...	...	4205	2	4	4	31
Total Routine				5	9	8	69
Percentages	...	...	...	.06	.10	.09	.80
Special Cases				2	5	2	5

Among the routine cases 5 children were found suffering from epilepsy, 9 from chorea (St. Vitus Dance), and 8 from infantile paralysis. In addition 14 special cases were brought to the medical inspectors' notice, two of these suffering from epilepsy, 5 from chorea, 2 from infantile paralysis and 5 from other nervous affections. The figures this year show a gratifying reduction as compared with last year.

TUBERCULOSIS (NON-PULMONARY).

No. Examined				Gland- alur	Bones and Joints	Abdom- inal	Skin
Boys	...	...	4404	7	5	6	4
Girls	...	...	4205	9	4	4	4
Total Routine	...	...	8609	16	9	10	8
Percentages	...	...	...	·18	·10	·12	·09
Special Cases	...	...	...	7	4	...	...

Sixteen children were found with tubercular glands, 9 with tubercular affection of the bones and joints, 10 with abdominal tuberculosis, and 8 with tuberculosis of the skin (lupus). From year to year these figures are progressively more favourable. Quite a number of these cases are suitable for treatment in the Special Wards of the County Fever Hospitals in two of which there are now installed ultra-violet ray apparatus. Some of these children are treated as in-patients but at Camelon Fever Hospital and Bannockburn Fever Hospital quite a large number of out-patients come for ultra-violet ray treatment. The general results so far have been very pleasing. Where surgical treatment is necessary that is arranged for either at the Falkirk Infirmary or the Stirling Royal Infirmary.

RICKETS.

No. Examined				Slight	Marked
Boys	...	...	4404	18	3
Girls	...	...	4205	16	3
Total Routine	...	...	8609	34	6
Percentages	...	...	...	·39	·07
Special Cases	...	...	...	1	1

This year the number of cases reported on as suffering from rickets in routine examination is 40 as compared with 53 the previous year. It is to be anticipated that the number of children found in school with rickets will decrease in view of the ultra-violet ray treatment which is now provided for such cases at the Camelon and Bannockburn Fever Hospitals.

DEFORMITIES.

No. Examined				Congenital	Acquired (Non-Rhachitic)
Boys	...	...	4404	6	71
Girls	...	...	4205	3	26
Total Routine	...	...	8609	9	97
Percentages	...	...	...	·12	1·1
Special Cases	...	...	...	2	2

Nine children were found with some congenital deformity, and, in addition, 97 were found with some acquired deformity not due to rickets. The previous year 20 were found with congenital deformity.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No. Examined				Scarlet Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Measles	Mumps	Chicken- pox
Boys	...	...	4404	...	2	...	...	3
Girls	...	...	4205	...	2	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Routine	...	...	8609	...	4	...	...	5
Percentages	...	...	...	...	·05	...	...	·06
Special Cases	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3

Of the 8609 children examined in routine inspection 4 were found to be suffering from whooping cough, and 5 from chickenpox. The previous year 10 were found suffering from whooping cough and 4 from chickenpox. In addition, among the special cases a child suffering from scarlet fever was found, one suffering from whooping cough, one from mumps and three from chickenpox.

Chickenpox is still a compulsorily notifiable disease, the reason being that in some cases it is somewhat difficult to differentiate severe cases from the mild form of smallpox which has in recent years been the prevailing type both in England and in the few outbreaks in Scotland. However, it must be remembered that during the year under review there were cases of the Asiatic type of smallpox in Scotland introduced by the crew of a vessel from the East.

OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS.

No. Examined			Hernia	Enuresis	Enlarged Thyroid	Others
Boys	...	4404	19	10	11	88
Girls	...	4205	6	29	23	69
Total						
Routine...		8609	25	39	34	157
Percentages	...		·29	·45	·39	18·2
Special Cases			4	6	...	54

The above table shows that 25 children were found on routine inspection to be suffering from hernia, 39 from enuresis, and 45 from enlarged thyroid. These figures indicate an increased incidence of these affections this year as compared with the previous year. It will be noticed that enlarged thyroid is much more common among girls than among boys.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR CLASSES.

DEFECTIVE AND INVALID CHILDREN.—At the monthly meetings of the School Medical Committee reports from my Department on defective and invalid children have come to occupy a large part of the Committee's time. As before, the mentally defective children are divided into two categories, educable and non-educable, the educable forming by far the larger class and are dealt with by the Education Authority, while the non-educable come under the care of the Parish Council.

As was pointed out last year, defective children who are educable are sub-divided into mental defectives and physical defectives. Special Classes have been in operation for the mental defectives for some years at Stirling, Kilsyth and Larbert Village. So far there has been practically no provision of Special Classes or Schools for physical defectives, but the Committee have realised the importance of making suitable provision not only for the mental defectives but also for the physical defectives, and since the end of the year under review it may be said that it is proposed to utilise available accommodation at Larbert Village Infant Department both for mental and physical defectives.

Another class that is slightly different from both those mental and physical defectives are children suffering from myopia and it has been resolved to have a special class in Stirling and also one in the Falkirk area.

In order that these classes may be available for children

from a wide area it is proposed that arrangements be made for conveying the pupils to and from them.

Dr. Findlay reports as follows on the Special School at Burngreen, Kilsyth: "This School is conducted by Miss Gray. The attendance has now fallen to five and of those five who are on the Roll two are physically unable to attend. Of the remaining three, one is mentally normal and her physical defect has improved so much that she will be able to attend an ordinary school after the holidays. Of the other two (a boy and a girl) the Intelligence Quotient worked out at practically the same figure, if anything a little better. The boy suffers from extreme deafness and it is a question whether he would not be better in an Institution for the Deaf. In the meantime his mother is attending with him at the Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, Glasgow. The girl suffers from tonsils and adenoids which the parents have been urged to have seen to. She will almost certainly improve in every way if this is done."

From the following tables it will be seen that the number of pupils in attendance at Burngreen Special School has during the last two years decreased. This cannot be taken that the number of defective children at Kilsyth is smaller, but only that a smaller proportion is attending the School.

Roll for the period of the School's existence.

Year	Number on Roll
1924	11
1925	11
1926	11
1927	11
1928	9
1929	5

NUMBER OF TIMES THE SCHOOL WAS OPEN during 1928-1929—

Morning,	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
Afternoon,	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
Total,	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>404</u>

Total number of Attendances—morning and afternoon together—made by all the Scholars.

	Physically Defective.	Mentally Defective.
Boys,	396	674
Girls,	286	345
Total,	682	1019

AVERAGE ATTENDANCES.

Boys,	2·64
Girls,	1·56
<hr/>	
Total,	4·20

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON ROLL ON LAST DAY OF OPENING.

Age.	6 under 7	7 under 8	8 under 9	9 under 10	10 under 11	11 under 12	12 under 13	13 under 14	14 under 15	15 under 16	Total Girls.	Total Boys.	Grand Total.
Deaf	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Physically Defective,	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2
Mentally Defective,	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total,	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	3

In Dr. Rutherford's Report regarding the above she states that, "I have been able to make only one visit to the Special Classes for Defective Children at Larbert Village School. I hope in future to be able to visit these classes at frequent intervals.

"The children are recruited from a wide area by means of a small private 'bus and they are called for and taken home under the care of the teachers.

"The classes are more or less handicapped by want of proper accommodation. The class for backward children is separated from an ordinary school-class by a partition through which all the work-a-day noises penetrate to the distraction of the attention of the children. Under the best of circumstances it is difficult to hold the attention of these feeble-minded children as their power of concentration is specially deficient.

"The children have lunch provided. I saw their meal being served. Their behaviour at table is a credit to themselves and to their teachers. I am told they rarely spill a drop on the tablecloth.

"Miss Steele, who supervises the provision of the lunches, gave me a copy of the weekly menu, which provides at small cost nutritious and varied lunches. On the day of my visit lunch consisted of broth, bread, steamed pudding (with eggs and fruit), sugar and milk. Before lunch the children have to wash their hands.

"There is available a small camp bed, which comes in useful for the children who take fits (there are two such).

"At present, the children have been allocated to one class or other according as to whether they are physically or mentally defective. In some cases they are defective in both respects, and most of the physically defective children who are of normal intelligence are backward—mainly on account of illness.

"In the physically defective class under Miss Taylor there are the following:—

1. F. 12 years. Amputated leg. Intelligent but backward on account of much absence from school.

2. F. 10 years. Not present. Absent for six months.

3. M. 10 years. Myope. Making progress. Requires different methods of teaching from others.

4. M. 11 years. Epileptic. Very deaf. Speech and walking improving. Fits becoming less frequent in school. Lip-reads.

5. M. 9 years. Takes fits. Mentally backward.

6. M. 7 years. Deaf. Learning to lip-read. Speaking since coming to this class. Improving mentally. Stubborn type.

7. M. 5 years. Deaf. Brother of above. So far has

shown no sign of hearing at all. No progress. (These deaf children require special teaching).

8. M. 6 years. Haemophilic. Intelligent. Requires special guarding against possible injury.

9. M. 6 years. Rickety. Intelligent. Subject to bronchitis. Much undersized.

10. M. 8 years. Spine disease. Improved. Walking improving.

11. M. 11 years. This child is an imbecile of the Mongolian type. He is only able to babble and is so hopeless that he cannot find his way into his own particular class-room after the children have been outside. He is not a suitable case for these classes and a report concerning him has been sent to Mr. Blane.

(F.—Female. M.—Male. in above list).

“It is very desirable to have classes established for physically defective children and the composition of this class points to the urgent need for establishing such classes on a larger scale so that children with similar defects, for example, myopes, deaf children, or merely delicate children, etc., could be grouped and taught according to their own particular requirements. It is a waste of time and energy to have a class with defects of such a heterogeneous nature as a glance at the list shows this class to have, and it gives neither teacher nor taught a fair chance, no matter how capable and willing the teacher is.

“The composition of the class for mentally defective children is just as unsatisfactory as that of the physically defective class. There are fifteen pupils and eight of these are suitable for the class and are reported by the teacher, Miss Stewart, to be making progress.

“I had not time at my disposal to go into the question of mental tests, but I have already reported on most of the other children as being ineducable in terms of the Mental Deficiency and Lunacy (Scotland) Act, 1913, and Miss Stewart has found in the case of one other that his intelligence quotient is only 31, and in one case, where I made a provisional report on account of the boy's young age, that his intelligence quotient is about 43. Both of these, therefore, come into the “ineducable” class.

“That means that almost 50% of the pupils in this class are unsuitable. None of these are making sufficient progress to justify their inclusion in the class. They are incapable of sustaining interest long enough, or of showing the necessary degree of concentration for progress to be made. While they are, on the whole, well enough behaved, some are inclined to be “difficult” in a way that militates against the progress of the class.

"As one may realise, much valuable time is taken up in trying to make something of these low-grade mental defectives—time that is required for the higher-grade feeble-minded pupils, and it is natural that a conscientious teacher will try to make something of these "ineducable" pupils, simply because they are there.

"Apart from the reasons stated above it is undesirable that these two grades of children should be taught together, because the "lower-grade" pupils are much more likely to have an undesirable influence on the "higher-grade" pupils than the latter are likely to have an uplifting influence on the former.

"Unfortunately, the question of "What is to be done with these low-grade mental defectives?" is not easily answered."

Of the special Class at Craigs School, Stirling, Dr. Whiteford says, "At March, 1929, the number of pupils in the Special Class at Craigs School was ten. Since then several pupils have left, and at present (November, 1929) the number is reduced to six ; but there are likely to be some new admissions.

"The accompanying table, compiled in March, 1929, gives an assessment of the development in intelligence of each pupil since his or her admission. Of these, two had been members of the class for one year only, and had had one test only.

"Of those who had had a longer period of special tuition 50% show a gratifying progress as gauged by the Binet-Simon Tests, and the others are more or less stationary. But one must remember that in the case of the mentally defective child it is not solely the progress in school subjects that should give satisfaction, but any improvement in the habits, personal and social, of the individual.

"After some time in the class there is a general smartening up as regards personal cleanliness and habits, and the child's behaviour towards the other members of the class—consideration, kindness, etc.—shows a trend in the proper direction.

"The work under Miss Swan is on the accepted lines, that is, more practical than mental, and includes a high standard of efficiency in basket-making, needlework, raffia work, modelling and drawing."

Intelligence Quotients as found by the Binet-Simon Tests (After One Year's Special Tuition).

	Date of Birth.	Date of Admission.	Intelligence Quotient.			Remarks
			On Admission.	At June, 1928.	At March, 1929.	
1	J.C.	29/4/13	58	54	54	Stationary
2	A.C.	15/3/13	27	27	32	Improved
3	W.K.	29/8/14	66	64	71	Improved
4	A.C.	27/9/16	59	60	57	Stationary
5	M.L.	24/1/16	59	60	57	Stationary
6	N.K.	4/3/15	65	69	73	Improved
7	E.S.	15/3/16	64	71	70	Stationary
8	M.K.	10/5/17	60	68	59	Stationary
9	J.M.L.	29/1/18	76	...	76	First Test
10	J.M.F.	26/11/21	? 2½	...	? 2½	First Test
Average			59.3	52.5	61	

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE.

Throughout the year the Medical Inspectors kept in close touch with the routine work of the physical instructors.

Of this branch of work Dr. Findlay writes: "Owing to unforeseen circumstances it was not possible to devote the same time to the inspection of the physical training of the children as in former years. From what I was able to see, however, I am again able to report on the excellence of the work done by the instructors in the physical training of the children in the schools in my district. The conscientious manner and the care exercised by them in carrying out their duties are greatly to be commended and they are to be congratulated on the results achieved. As in former years the children are instructed in all exercises, games, dancing, etc., which tend to enhance their physical development and well-being and all are faithfully and well carried out by the pupils with evident pleasure and benefit to themselves. Care is also exercised by the instructors to see that no child is given drill who is not physically fit for it."

In Dr. Rutherford's report she states that "Owing to pressure of other duties I had not time to inspect as much of the physical instruction in schools this year as in former years. However, during my routine visits to Falkirk High and to Stirling High Schools, I took the opportunity of seeing some of this work.

"There is no falling off in the splendid work done by those responsible for the carrying out of this part of the school curriculum. The pupils are fortunate in having such enthusiastic and capable teachers as Miss Macdougall and Mr. Miller in Falkirk High School and Miss Jarvis and Mr. Murray in Stirling High School.

"The exercises are varied and the teachers delight to show me different exercises at each of my visits, some of the exercises being strenuous but well performed by agile pupils. I was much impressed by the remarkable ability of a class of boys in Falkirk High School to keep time. At a given signal, they were started to an exercise involving several changes of position, each change being made by the whole class as if by a single person—the boys counting time silently.

"As in former years, Miss Jarvis continues the special classes for groups of pupils requiring correction for postural defects, etc., and these pupils have been inspected as to progress twice during the past session, several being discharged as satisfactory.

"Similar work is being undertaken also in Falkirk High School by Miss Macdougall."

TABULAR STATEMENT OF NURSES' FOLLOW-UP WORK, 1928-1929

	Number of Children reported	Number of Children waiting visits	Number of visits paid	Conditions reported	Number of cases of Nose, Throat, Ear and Mouth	Number of cases of dirt and vermin	Various defects and diseases
(a) Ordinary Routine Work	1772	451	1743	2119	1205	166	570
(b) Eye Work 	1755	492	2647	1755	.....	.....	.....
Total 	3527	943	4390	3874	1205	166	570

NURSES' WORK.

The follow-up work of the Nursing Staff is very essential to the full attainment of the benefits of School Medical Inspection.

The nurses are supplied with lists of names of children with defects. The parents are then interviewed at their homes, and while the majority are willing and anxious to have their children's defects remedied, there are others calling for persistence and tact on the part of the nurses before the desired results are obtained.

The foregoing tabular statement shows clearly the great amount of work accomplished by the nurses during the year.

THOMAS ADAM.

Chief School Medical Officer.

TABLE I.—ANALYSIS OF THE RESULT
BOYS

CONDITIONS FOUND	5 Age-Group		9 Age-Group	
	No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.	No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.
Number Examined... ..	1557	...	1418	...
*Poorly Nourished	58	3·7	19	1·3
Verminous Head	5	·32	2	·14
Dirty Body	5	·32	2	·14
Carious Teeth { 1-4	484	31·1	735	51·8
{ *5 and over ...	660	42·3	341	24·04
*Mouth Breathing	42	2·7	58	4·1
*Enlarged Tonsils	394	25·3	239	16·8
*Adenoids	66	4·2	32	2·3
*Markedly Enlarged Glands ...	1	·06	2	·14
*External Eye Disease	101	6·5	71	5·0
*Defective Vision { One Eye ...	Not Examined		78	5·5
{ Both Eyes ...			174	12·3
*Ear Disease	38	2·4	17	1·2
*Defective Hearing	15	·96	32	2·3
*Defective Speech	40	2·6	20	1·4
*Mentally Defective	5	·32	11	·78
*Abnormal Condition of Heart ...	191	12·3	207	14·6
*Abnormal Condition of Lungs ...	202	12·9	69	4·1
*Chorea	2	·13	1	·07
*Other Nervous Diseases	21	1·4	15	1·1
*Tuberculosis { Pulmonary ...	1	·06	1	·07
{ Other Forms ...	6	·38	12	·84
*Rickets	12	·77	9	·63
*Deformities	24	1·5	25	1·8
*Skin Diseases	65	4·2	30	2·1
*Infectious Diseases	5	·32	...	...
*Anæmia	33	2·1	17	1·2
*All Other Diseases or Defects ...	58	3·7	30	2·1
Unvaccinated Children	793	50·9	517	36·5
Mothers Employed Away	20	1·3	29	2·04
Children Employed ... ..	...	...	3	·21
Clothing—Not Satisfactory	7	·45	1	·07
Footgear—Not Satisfactory	13	·83	3	·21
Parents Present	780	50·1	369	26·02
Consumption in Family	5	·32	17	1·2
Already under Medical Attention	19	1·2	10	·71
No. of Defective Children (i.e., with Conditions marked thus*)	1121	71·9	780	55·0

OF ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1928-29.

BOYS

13 Age-Group		16 Age-Group		Total Com- bined Ages		Ratio per cent. for 1927- 1928
No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.	No. of Chil- dren.	Ratio per cent.	No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.	
1321	...	108	...	4404	...	...
31	2.3	...	...	108	2.5	1.8
3	.22	...	...	10	.23	.25
...	...	...	...	7	.16	.16
576	43.6	26	24.1	1821	41.6	45.4
112	8.5	8	7.4	1121	25.4	20.5
47	3.6	3	2.8	150	3.4	2.7
246	18.6	13	12.03	882	20.02	18.7
10	.76	...	...	108	2.5	1.5
3	.22	...	...	6	.14	.25
71	5.4	3	2.8	246	5.6	5.07
48	3.6	4	3.7	130	2.9	1.4
141	10.7	17	15.7	332	7.5	7.8
29	2.2	4	3.7	88	1.9	1.8
32	2.4	...	...	79	1.8	1.4
19	1.4	...	...	79	1.8	1.4
9	.68	...	...	25	.57	.75
219	16.6	17	15.7	634	14.4	8.5
40	3.02	2	1.9	313	7.1	7.1
2	.15	...	...	5	.11	.11
10	.76	2	1.9	48	1.08	1.2
3	.22	...	...	5	.11	.02
4	.30	...	...	22	.49	.64
...	...	...	...	21	.47	.73
26	1.2	2	1.9	77	1.7	1.6
25	1.1	5	4.6	120	2.7	2.6
...	...	...	...	5	.11	.11
12	.93	...	...	62	1.4	1.02
37	2.8	3	2.8	128	2.9	2.9
527	38.4	21	19.4	1858	42.2	43.8
16	1.2	1	.92	66	1.5	1.1
90	6.8	3	2.8	96	2.2	2.1
4	.30	...	...	12	.27	.20
4	.30	...	...	20	.45	.11
45	34.1	...	...	1194	27.1	21.1
14	1.1	1	.92	37	.84	.43
5	.38	...	...	34	.77	.52
716	54.2	52	48.1	2669	60.1	59.8

TABLE II.—ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF
GIRLS

CONDITIONS FOUND	5 Age-Group		9 Age-Group	
	No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.	No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.
Number Examined... ..	1495	...	1436	...
*Poorly Nourished	72	4.8	44	3.1
Vermineous Head	6	.40	10	.69
Dirty Body	1	.07	1	.06
Carious Teeth { 1-4	565	37.7	704	49.02
*5 and over	519	34.04	335	23.3
*Mouth Breathing	17	1.1	45	3.1
*Enlarged Tonsils	380	25.4	250	17.4
*Adenoids	53	3.5	36	2.5
*Markedly Enlarged Glands	7	.47	8	.55
*External Eye Disease	89	5.9	66	4.6
*Defective Vision { One Eye	Not Examined		31	2.1
Both Eyes			233	16.2
*Ear Disease	30	2.01	28	1.9
*Defective Hearing	12	.80	42	2.9
*Defective Speech	18	1.2	7	.48
*Mentally Defective	1	.07	7	.48
*Abnormal Condition of Heart	140	9.4	192	13.4
*Abnormal Condition of Lungs	178	11.9	46	3.2
*Chorea	1	.07	2	.14
*Other Nervous Diseases	15	1.0	15	1.04
*Tuberculosis { Pulmonary	1	.07	...	...
Other Forms	7	.47	10	.69
*Rickets	11	.73	6	.42
*Deformities	8	.53	12	.84
*Skin Diseases	65	4.3	31	2.2
*Infectious Diseases	4	.26	...	...
*Anæmia	37	2.5	26	1.8
*All other Diseases or Defects	63	4.2	35	2.4
Unvaccinated Children	760	40.8	527	36.7
Mothers Employed Away	19	1.3	24	1.6
Children Employed ... ..	...	...	...	...
Clothing—Not Satisfactory	4	.26	3	.21
Footgear—Not Satisfactory	4	.26	3	.21
Parents Present	721	48.2	437	30.4
Consumption in Family	13	.86	20	1.4
Already under Medical Attention	12	.80	11	.76
Number of Defective Children (i.e., with conditions marked thus*)	1065	71.2	886	61.6

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1928-29.
GIRLS.

13 Age-Group		16 Age-Group		Total Com- bined Ages		Ratio per cent.
No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.	No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.	No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.	for 1927- 1928
1203	...	71	...	4205	...	...
28	2.3	1	1.4	145	3.4	2.8
1	.08	...	...	17	.40	1.01
3	.25	...	...	5	.12	.11
491	40.8	22	30.9	1782	42.4	48.8
130	10.6	8	11.3	992	23.5	21.5
18	1.5	2	2.8	82	1.9	1.8
256	21.3	12	16.9	898	21.3	17.8
11	.91	...	...	100	2.3	2.2
...	...	...	...	15	.35	.23
59	4.9	3	4.2	217	5.2	5.7
38	3.1	4	5.6	73	1.7	1.9
181	15.04	7	9.8	421	10.01	10.5
20	1.7	...	...	78	1.9	1.9
32	2.7	...	...	86	2.04	.90
6	.49	...	...	31	.73	.84
6	.49	...	...	14	.33	.53
179	14.9	14	19.6	525	12.4	9.3
28	2.3	...	...	252	5.9	4.9
1	.08	...	...	4	.09	.02
6	.49	1	1.4	37	.88	1.1
...	...	...	...	1	.02	.04
5	.41	...	...	22	.52	.47
2	.17	...	...	19	.45	.49
9	.75	...	...	29	.67	.95
25	2.1	2	2.8	123	2.9	2.7
...	...	...	...	4	.09	.21
24	1.9	1	1.4	88	2.1	1.2
32	2.7	5	7.0	135	3.2	2.7
470	39.06	10	14.08	1767	42.01	42.3
15	1.2	1	1.4	59	1.4	1.4
19	1.6	...	...	19	.45	.23
1	.08	...	...	8	.19	.11
...	...	...	...	7	.17	.02
62	5.2	...	...	1220	29.1	25.6
13	1.1	1	1.4	47	1.1	.63
6	.49	...	...	29	.67	.66
696	57.02	38	53.5	2685	63.9	56.9

TABLE III.—ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1928-29.

TOTAL COMBINED AGES AND SEXES.

CONDITIONS FOUND	No. of Children	Ratio per cent.	Ratio per cent. for 1927-28
Number Examined	8609	...	...
*Poorly Nourished	253	2.9	2.3
Verminous Head... ..	27	.31	.62
Dirty Body	12	.14	.13
Carious Teeth { 1.4	3603	41.8	35.48
*5 and over	2113	24.8	20.9
*Mouth Breathing	232	2.7	2.3
*Enlarged Tonsils... ..	1780	20.7	18.2
*Adenoids	208	2.4	1.4
*Enlarged Glands	21	.24	.24
*External Eye Disease	463	5.4	5.4
*Defective Vision { One Eye	203	2.4	1.6
Both Eyes	753	8.7	8.8
*Ear Disease	166	1.9	1.9
*Defective Hearing	165	1.9	1.2
*Defective Speech	110	1.3	1.1
*Mentally Defective	39	.45	.64
*Abnormal Condition of Heart	1159	13.5	8.5
*Abnormal Condition of Lungs	565	6.6	5.04
*Chorea	9	.10	.06
*Other Nervous Diseases	85	.99	1.13
*Tuberculosis { Pulmonary	6	.07	.03
Other Forms	44	.51	.52
*Rickets	40	.46	.61
*Deformities	106	1.2	1.3
*Skin Diseases	243	2.8	2.8
*Infectious Diseases	9	.10	.16
*Anæmia	152	1.8	1.1
*All Other Diseases or Defects... ..	263	3.1	2.8
Unvaccinated Children	3625	42.1	43.1
Mothers Employed Away	125	1.5	1.3
Children Employed	115	1.3	1.2
Clothing—Not Satisfactory	20	.23	.16
Footgear—Not Satisfactory	19	.22	.06
Parents Present	2114	28.04	23.3
Consumption in Family	84	.97	.53
Already under Medical Attention	63	.72	.58
Number of Defective Children (<i>i.e.</i> , with Conditions marked thus*)	5354	62.1	58.3

TABLE IV.—ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF NON-
ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1928-29.

CONDITIONS FOUND	NO. OF CHILDREN
Number Examined	1671
Number Entered on Card	1123
*Poorly Nourished	4
Verminous Head	17
Dirty or Verminous Body	20
*Carious Teeth (5 and over) ... ..	...
*Mouth Breathing	17
*Enlarged Tonsils	100
*Tonsilitis... ..	...
*Adenoids... ..	64
*Enlarged Glands	3
*Other Defects of Nose and Throat	49
*External Eye Disease	115
*Defective Vision (One Eye)	20
„ „ (Both Eyes)	331
*Ear Disease	75
*Defective Hearing	88
*Defective Speech	18
*Mentally Defective	37
*Abnormal Condition of Heart	45
*Abnormal Condition of Lungs	32
*Chorea	5
*Other Nervous Diseases	9
*Tuberculosis { Pulmonary	10
{ Other Forms	11
*Rickets	2
*Deformities	4
*Skin Diseases	93
*Infectious Diseases	6
*Anaemia	11
*General Debility	16
*All Other Diseases or Defects	64
Parents Present	125
Already under Medical Attention	22
Clothing—Not Satisfactory	6
Footgear—Not Satisfactory ... ..	..

